

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 119.

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FOR THE WET SEASON.

LOCK-RIB UMBRELLAS.

AUTOMATON UMBRELLAS.

TWEED RAIN COATS.

INDIA RUBBER RAIN COATS.

ANTIPLUVIAN SUITS.

SOU. WESTERS.

INDIA RUBBER BOOTS.

INDIA RUBBER SHEETING.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [596]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [6]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.
WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

LE CERCLE TRANSPORTS.
SOCIETE ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.
The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 290,553.95
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 8th May, 1882.....Tls. 940,553.95
DIRECTORS.
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq., WM. MEYERINK, Esq., A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE—SIAMANG.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.
Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.
The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID-UP.....£200,000
PAID UP RESERVE FUND.....£50,000.
The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

J. M. G. U. E. D. S.
HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN ENDICOTT'S LANE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, the 13th day of June, 1882, at 3 P.M., on the Premises, THE 10 SHOPS in Endicott's Lane, Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, and 41, Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 53A.
Monthly Rental \$365.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer,
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [409]

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises, By Order of the MORTGAGEE, ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Section B of MARINE LOT No. 16A.
And ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as Sub-section No. 1, of Section A of MARINE LOT No. 16, together with the Newly built HOUSE erected thereon known as No. 32, Bonham Strand, facing Hillier Street and Mercer Street.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 5th June, 1882. [410]

POSTPONED. PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN BONHAM STRAND. THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., on the Premises, ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND Registered in the LAND OFFICE as the REMAINING PORTION of Section B of MARINE LOT No. 6, with the SIX HOUSES erected thereon Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 16, Bonham Strand.
The above Houses will be sold separately.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
BREKETON & WOTTON, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, or to
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1882. [408]

PUBLIC AUCTION. MR. J. M. GUEDES will Sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1882, at THREE P.M., at the Premises, By Order of the MORTGAGEE, ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND abutting on the Praya and measuring on the North and South sides 39 feet, and on the East and West sides 100 feet, and Registered in the LAND OFFICE as MARINE LOT No. 223, together with the 4 SHOPS erected thereon and known as Nos. 104 and 106, Wing Lok Street, Nos. 114 and 115 Praya Central.
THE Premises are held from the Crown for the residue of the term of 99 years, and will be sold subject to the existing tenancies and lettings thereof, together with the 4 SHOPS Nos. 104 and 106, Wing Lok Street, Nos. 114 and 115, Praya Central.
For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to
J. M. GUEDES, Auctioneer, or to
BREKETON & WOTTON, Solicitors,
Hongkong, 7th June, 1882. [415]

NOTICE TO MARINERS. CANTON DISTRICT. No. 4. NOTICE is hereby given that the SUNKEN STONE JUNK referred to in Notice to Mariners No. 3, issued 25th May, 1882, has been REMOVED.
The TWO RED LIGHTS are discontinued from this date.
F. E. WOODRUFF, Commissioner of Customs.
J. H. C. GUNTHER, Harbour Master.
Custom House, Canton, 6th June, 1882. [416]

LOST. A SMALL BROWN AND WHITE JAPANESE DOG FROM THE HORSE REPOSITORY.
ANY Person finding the same will oblige by RETURNING it to 6, Mosque Terrace, where a Handsome Reward will be paid if necessary.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1882. [414]

NOTICE. BOOKBINDING AND RULING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, EXECUTED AT VERY LOW RATES AT THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE. Account Books ruled to any pattern. Music bound in Elegant Style with Best Materials.
"TELEGRAPH" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Intimations.

ROSE & CO.

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ARE NOW SHOWING A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY OF NEW GOODS DIRECT FROM PARIS PER S. S. "PEIHO,"

COMPRISING:—

THE MOST RECENT STYLE OF FASHION IN

LACE FICHUS, PELERINES, AND COLLARETTES.

WHITE, CREAM, AND BLACK LACES.

ALSO NEW COLOURS IN LACES.

BLACK AND WHITE HEADED LACES.

SUNSHADES, UMBRELLAS,

COSTUMES AND TRIMMINGS.

FANCY MILLINERY GOODS

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

FLOWERS

ALSO

A FEW SPECIAL NOVELTIES IN PARIS CLOCKS.

THE NEW NETTED UNDERSHIRTS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

BOTH IN SILK AND COTTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMENS HEM STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS.

GENTLEMENS HOSIERY, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SOLITAIRE, AND STUDS.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

ROSE AND COMPANY,

31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1882. [379]

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

ARE SHOWING

EX "GLENARTNEY."

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

CHEAP, RID AND LASTING SHOES.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENT WEAR.

ALSO

A LARGE VARIETY

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1882. [79]

ECA DA SILVA & CO.

HAVE JUST LANDED.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "IRAGUADY" AND OTHER LATEST ARRIVALS.

A GREAT VARIETY AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF SUMMER GOODS, COMPRISING:—
Ladies Richly Trimmed Pongee Silk Costumes, Satin, Linen, and Cambric Costumes, Ready-made Dresses, Lace and Silk Fichus, Cravats, Dressing Gowns, Fine Silk Hose, Embroidered Silk and Ivory Fans, &c., &c., &c.
Gentlemen's Parisian Straw and Panama Hats, French Felt Hats, Light Summer Tweeds in Pieces for Pants, White and Coloured Linen Drill, Pieces of Touch Cord for Vests, Canvas Shoes, Silk Umbrellas, Gentlemen's and Ladies Parisian Boots and Shoes in great variety &c., &c., &c.
Oriza's and Pinard's Perfumery in Great Variety, Vienna Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Visiting Card Cases, Portmonnaies, Albums, Needle Cases, Needles, Ladies Work Boxes.
ALSO
A GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH SCIENTIFIC BOOKS AND NOVELS.
&c., &c., &c., &c.
ECA DA SILVA & CO.,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, June 5th, 1882. [9]

Intimations. WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 22, PRAYA CENTRAL.
COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [294]

Intimations. G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS. No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [2]
HAIR DRESSING SALOON HONGKONG HOTEL.
W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle- men of Hongkong and Visitors that he has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents. Having now in his employ three competent Assistants who are always in attendance, he guarantees to execute this class of work, in all its branches, with a perfection which cannot be excelled in any part of the World.
Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.
Shampooing.....25 Cents.
Shaving.....25 Cents.
Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.
MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED RATES.
RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.
Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as univalued by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root; the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.
The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it allays the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.
Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate. [268]

Intimations. CHS. J. GAUPP & CO. CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS. CHARTS AND BOOKS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. SOLE AGENTS for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES. No. 38, Queen's-road Central. [10]

Intimations. STAG HOTEL. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS. ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS. Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30. This Hotel is most centrally situated and within easy distance of the principal landing places. [12]
J. COOK, Proprietor.

Intimations. WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO. GUNMAKERS AND AMUNITION DEALERS. BEACONFIELD ARCADE. Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description. Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges. Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand. [28]

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH'S LIST OF NAUTICAL & ENGINEERING WORKS.

Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry.....\$1.50.
Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions.....\$1.00.
Nautical Almanac, 1883.....\$1.50.
Ainsley's Guide Book to Local Marine Board Examination.....\$2.50.
Ainsley's Engineers Manual.....\$3.00.
Imman's Nautical Tables.....\$5.50.
Bergen's Marine Engineer.....\$3.00.
Bergen's Practice of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.....\$6.00.
Clark's Rules, Tables and Data for Mechanical Engineers.....\$10.00.
Sun's True Bearing or Azimuth Tables.....\$2.00.
Shipowners and Engineers Guide to Marine Engine.....\$4.00.
Reed's Engineers Hand Book.....\$3.00.
Reed's Shipowners and Shipmasters Handy Book.....\$1.25.
Reed's New Guide Book to Local Marine Board Examinations.....\$2.00.
Donaldson's Practical Guide to use of Marine Machinery.....\$1.75.
Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketching for Surveyors.....\$1.75.
Instructions to Surveyors of Ships.....\$1.75.
The Sailors Handy Book.....\$4.50.
Practical Navigation "The Sailors Sea Book".....\$2.75.
Wilson's Treatise on Steam Boilers.....\$2.50.
Richard's Steam Engine Indicator.....\$3.50.
The Steam Engine and its Inventors by Galloway.....\$1.00.
Piddington's Sailors Horn Book.....\$1.00.
International Code of Signals.....\$6.00.
Clarke's Manual of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.....\$3.00.
MacDonald's Naval Hygiene.....\$5.00.
Whitely's Manual of Naval Architecture.....\$8.50.
Coffin's Navigation and Nautical Astronomy.....\$4.00.
Scott's Weather Charts and Storm Warnings.....\$1.50.
Armstrong's Construction and Management of Steam Boilers.....\$6.00.
Thearle's Naval Architecture, 4 vols.....\$6.00.
Bergen's Guide Book to Local Marine Board Examination.....\$2.00.
The Rigger's Guide.....\$1.50.
Nautical Pocket Manual for China and Japan.....\$1.50.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1882. [1]

FOR SALE. JUST LANDED EX "BENGLOE." THE USUAL STOCK OF OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS OF PORT WINE.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [395]

FOR SALE. H. MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

FOR SALE. GENUINE PORT WINE.

M. DE SOUZA GUEDES' WELL-KNOWN BRANDS, BLACK LABEL, with 3 Grapes, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts.....\$18.
BLACK LABEL, with 2 Grapes, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts.....\$164.
WHITE LABEL, per Case of 1 Dozen Quarts.....\$13.
Apply to
F. J. V. JORGE, at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co's.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [217]

FOR SALE. MESSRS. W. & T. LOCKETT'S Celebrated BRAND Threlfall's Export PALE ALE and Findlater's "DUBLIN STOUT," in Pints and Quarts.

Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of One Dozen. Also, Sillery Mousseaux VIN DE CHAMPAGNE, in Cases of 2 doz. Pints and 1 doz. Quarts.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [166]

FOR SALE. "EX." STEAMSHIP "MINARD CASTLE."

A CONSIGNMENT OF HOCKING'S PATENT FRESH WATER CONDENSERS, The Best and Cheapest ever made. Capable of Condensing from one to two thousand Gallons per day.

PATENT TUBE HEADERS. PATENT LUBRICATORS. BEIDAN'S CELEBRATED PATENT METALLIC PACKING. The most economical Patent Packing known. For full Particulars, apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH, Commission Merchant, 6, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 28th April, 1882.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER. DAVID CORSAR & SONS' MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

AFONG. PHOTOGRAPHER. HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS THAN ANY OTHER IN CHINA. MINIATURE PAINTED ON IVORY. FROM.....\$7.00.

OIL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS. FROM.....\$5.00.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of
D. K. GRIFFITH, Studio 8, Queen's-road. [13]

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE British Steamship

"MALABAR," Captain John Dixon, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at FIVE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. M. GUEDES, 33, Wellington Street, or to
PO HONG & Co., Charterers.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1882. [413]

DIRECT ROUTE TO AUSTRALIA.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE. (Taking through Cargo and Passengers to AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND PORTS AND NEW CALEDONIA.)

THE Steamship "NELSON," Captain Thorne, will be despatched as above on or about SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1882. [400]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA. THE Steamship

"JAPAN," Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1882. [420]

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA FOCHOW. (Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, FIJI, and NEW CALEDONIA.)

THE Eastern and Australian Steamship Company's Steamer "EALING" will be despatched as above on or about the 21st June.

Parcels cannot be received after NOON on the 20th, at our Office.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1882. [398]

FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

"XENIA," Reynolds, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1882. [371]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE 100 A. 1. British Ship

"BRAMBLETIE," Pickard, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1882. [251]

To be Let.

TO LET. POSSESSION ON 1ST JUNE NEXT.

THE FIRST FLOOR, WEST SIDE, OF "MARINE HOUSE," No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD. Now in the occupation of Messrs. WILSON AND BIRD.

Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [348]

TO LET. POSSESSION ON 15TH JULY NEXT.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, WITH LARGE COMPOUND. A CHINESE HOUSE ATTACHED, No. 33, POTTINGER STREET.

Apply to
E. R. BELLIOS.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [393]

TO LET. No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE. No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Nos. 2 AND 4, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1882. [74]

TO LET. TWO GODOWNS lately occupied by the HONGKONG DISPENSARY. ENTRANCE FROM PRAYA. Immediate Possession.

Apply to
ROSE & Co., 31 and 33, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1882. [266]

TO LET. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. PARSEE VILLA WITH GARDEN, ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to
C. L. GORHAM, Pacific Mail Office.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1882. [357]

HONGKONG TIMBER-YARD, WANCHAI. OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER ALWAYS ON HAND. L. MALLORY, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [11]

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND

Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS,

viz:

SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA, AND
POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE, AND
PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI PHARMACY,

SHANGHAI.

CANTON DISPENSARY,

CANTON.

THE DISPENSARY,

FOOCHOW.

17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph" and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish The Hongkong Telegraph daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

MARKET.

On Sunday, the 10th May, 1882, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. W. L. Crooks, Rector of the Cathedral, of the late John Ferguson, M.P., Adelaide, South Australia, (Cousin of Sir James Ferguson, Governor of Bombay). The service was given away by Mr. O. S. Denny, Consul General for the United States. A breakfast and reception at the Astor House followed the ceremony.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1882.

THE persistency with which our local contemporaries will insist on burdening Governor HENNESSY with the responsibility of matters, with which he had nothing whatever to do, is something marvellous. Not a single event can happen, which is supposed to be prejudicial in any way to the general interests of the Colony, without the *Daily Press* and *China Mail* indulging in a feeble croak at Sir John Pore HENNESSY's expense. Of justice, honesty, and fair-play these journals know nothing; so long as an opportunity for abusing His Excellency presents itself, they gratify petty spite, please the wise-pullers—on whose patronage they exist—at the sacrifice of truth, honour, and independence. The last charge made in all seriousness by our worthy contemporaries against our absent Governor is splendidly audacious if sublimely ridiculous. The wretched land speculations which during the past year have so disgraced our Colony, and which have spread hopeless ruin throughout our native commercial circles, are calmly and deliberately attributed by both the old established Hongkong newspapers to the actions of Sir John Pore HENNESSY. The *China Mail* amongst other charges, couched in the choice language so peculiar to that journal, asserts that Governor HENNESSY repeatedly advised the Chinese to "go in and possess the land." This charge requires no argument; it is a scandalous falsehood, disgraceful and barefaced, unworthy even of the *China Mail*. It is equally false that Governor HENNESSY—whom our evening contemporary with that littleness of mind which we might reasonably look for from such *canaille*, terms "the late Governor"—"frequently sought to detract from and scout the claim for honesty and business capacity of foreign merchants" and "never ceased his endeavours to induce the Chinese merchants to 'buy up' the foreigner, and in other ways to supercede and supplant his own and other nationals." The *Daily Press* keeps more within the bounds of decency in its language; repudiates the idea of insinuating that Sir JOHN PORE HENNESSY had the least idea that such disastrous results would grow out of the Chinese fever for buying real property;

but asserts that His Excellency "is responsible for having urged the Chinese on."

"For what possible purpose" continues the *Press*, "could he have published the returns of the largest ratepayers in the *Gazette* but to demonstrate to the Secretary of State that British and foreign interests here were trifling as compared with those of the Chinese, and he consistently laboured to make this appear to be the case, in order to give greater force to his policy. For this reason he advised the Chinese to invest in land, doubtless not forgetting the while that such transactions would swell the stamp revenue, and help to augment the value of the Crown Lands still unsold. The bubble has burst now, however, and the Colony is beginning to feel the effects of the inflation promoted by Governor HENNESSY." To residents in this Colony, no explanations or arguments are required to expose the baseless foundations which exist for Governor HENNESSY being in the slightest degree held responsible for the results of the maddest gambling which Hongkong has ever known. To enlighten the outside world, it is only necessary to state that all His Excellency ever did in the matter, either publicly or privately, was to cause inquiries to be made as to the *bona fide* character of the land transactions, and to publicly state at a meeting of the Legislative Council that the result of these inquiries had led him to believe that, in the main, the buying and selling of house and landed properties, which was then the talk of the Colony, was of a genuine character. As a matter of fact, at that time, a great number of the transactions were genuine; the pernicious elements were introduced later on. This is the sum total of His Excellency's responsibilities in the notorious land speculation; what they actually amount to we leave the public to decide for themselves. The publication of the return of ratepayers in the Government *Gazette*, alluded to by the *Daily Press*, had really nothing to do with the land mania; it was merely a departmental return, and a very significant one, showing the extent of Chinese interests in this Colony very properly published for the general information of the public. We may further add, that the present crisis has not materially altered the *status quo*. Chinese interests are still, and ever will be predominant in Hongkong, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary.

We are rather surprised that our contemporaries so modestly disclaim their own share in "bolstering up" the reckless land speculations, which they are so anxious to attribute solely to the policy of the Governor. It is a fact that both these highly moral and respectable representatives of public opinion lent their passive support to the gambling and swindling which characterised the whole proceedings. It cannot be disputed that, until the crash came, when the rottenness of the entire business could be no longer glossed over or concealed, neither one of these leaders of and guides to public opinion, ever wrote a line condemning what they must have known was certain to end in disaster; and therefore, on their own pretensions, they cannot be held entirely blameless for the present state of affairs. They grossly neglected the duties they owed to a blindly infatuated public, and must be held responsible for the results of their neglect. It gives us much satisfaction to think that from the beginning of the movement, up to the hour of its final collapse, we never ceased exposing the swindle, and advising our readers to steer clear of what we felt certain could only end in general ruin. The crisis we predicted has come. The Chinese portions of our commercial community are, with few exceptions, as Mr. Ho Amei very aptly expressed it the other day, "cornered." For this they have no doubt principally themselves to blame; but there are Europeans also who cannot be held blameless, although substantial success instead of hopeless ruin, has been their portion of the transaction. It would be interesting to obtain reliable detailed particulars of the share borne in the land speculations, from the beginning to the end, by the foreign residents. Can no one furnish the missing link in this disgraceful chapter of unscrupulous speculation, this modern "South Sea Bubble"?

TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 10th June, 1882.

Three farmers have been shot at and mortally wounded in the West of Ireland.

TURKEY.

The Ambassadors of the Great Powers, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia, have collectively supported the proposed Conference.

The Turkish Commissioner in Cairo insists upon obedience to the Sultan.

"THAMES-STREET INDUSTRIES" by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or JOHN GOSNELL & Co., London.—[ADVT.]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE steamer *Lennox* comes out of the Cosmo-politan Dock this afternoon.

TELEGRAMS for Bangkok can go forward by mail closing at Singapore at 10 a.m. to-morrow the 13th instant, and 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 14th.

MEMBERS of the Hongkong Humane Society are reminded that the Annual Meeting will be held in the City Hall, this afternoon at half-past five o'clock.

H.M.S. *Victor Emmanuel* was towed over to her typhoon moorings, opposite the Government Coal Sheds at Kowloon, by the steam-tug *Fame* this morning.

THERE will be a parade of the Government and Volunteer Fire Brigades at the Central Fire Brigade Station, on Wednesday next at half past four o'clock.

THE ACTION who admitted stealing four lemonade bottles, the property of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co. was sent by Mr. Thomsett to a fortnight's hard labour.

CHEN HO SHUNG, charged before Mr. Thomsett with stealing clothing and jewellery to the value of four dollars, admitted the offence and was treated to three months' free board and lodging, hard labor being added.

WE would remind members that a Regular Meeting of Lodge, St. John, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemason's Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at half-past eight o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

NGATIM and Lo Achan, for having a quiet set to with their fists, were fined half a dollar each, by Mr. Thomsett. Han Akam, for stealing a pair of trousers valued at one dollar eighty, was served out with three months' hard labor by Mr. Thomsett.

LAI APUK, for obstructing P.C. 32, in the execution of his duty, by holding him by the hand while a coolie whom the constable was going to arrest for throwing rubbish in the harbour, made his escape, was fined five dollars with the option of ten days' imprisonment. The fine was paid.

LEONG AWING, for picking up a piece of wood valued at ten cents, was treated to a fortnight's hard labor. The wood in question was the property of one Lai Ahing and was picked up in the vicinity of his premises. The above is a strong reminder of the case in which a coolie picked up a piece of old rope on the Aberdeen Road, the said rope having a cow tied to the end of it.

CHUNG ANSOI, for stealing a cotton umbrella valued at eighty cents, was sent to three months' hard labor by Mr. Wodehouse. For being in possession of a plank value half a dollar, which he said he picked up in the street, Li Atai, a street obstructionist, was treated to three months' hard labor by Mr. Thomsett, he not feeling disposed to enrich the treasury to the extent of \$10.

LAI APING, remanded from the 5th instant, charged with robbing Ho Afat, a farmer, of one pair of silk trousers, a purse containing three dollars twenty, and four pieces of silver on the Bonham Road, was again before Mr. Thomsett this morning. The complainant said he was walking in the Bonham Road on the 4th instant when defendant and another man came up to him, the man not in custody pushing him down and holding him on the ground while defendant rifled him and ran off with the property. Prisoner said another man picked up the property and ran off with it, afterwards dropping the articles which he, prisoner, picked up, being arrested by the constable for so doing. The prisoner's story being rather thin, the Magistrate sent him to hard labor for six months.

PHILIP LUZ, of Macao, a compositor employed on the morning *Oracle* was charged at the instance of licensed street obstructionist, number 540, with being drunk, which was aggravated by Mr. Luz endeavouring to put a head on the "ricksha man with a walking stick." The pugilistic compositor admitted going for the coolie as he gave him some saucy language. Mr. Luz was fined one dollar by Mr. Wodehouse, with the option of absenting himself from the staff of the *Daily Press* for the next couple of days. The fine was paid. The community may rest contentedly in the full assurance that the morning paper will be delivered as usual. Had Mr. Luz gone to retirement in Hayward's Hotel for the period of two days, we really think the morning rooster would have had to shut up shop until his return from durance vile.

A "GATHERING OF THE CLANS" which, but for the prompt action of the police might have ended in serious results, took place at Ap-li-chau, Aberdeen, on Friday last. It appears that some differences arose amongst the fishermen, and dealers in fish at Ap-li-chau and Hongkong respectively, and an appeal to arms was decided on. Accordingly a powerful contingent, armed with bamboos, iron bars, sticks, &c., came round from Hongkong to Aberdeen, and the village rung with war-like preparations. Mr. Staunton, in charge of Aberdeen police station, receiving information that a storm was brewing, armed the whole of the force at his disposal, and crossed over to Ap-li-chau, where he found the entire population in a state of great excitement, and getting ready for the fray. One enterprising shop-keeper, alive to the character of the times, had a large supply of specially prepared hard-wood cudgels, with which he was in a fair way of doing a lucrative and extensive business when Mr. Staunton and his men appeared upon the scene. The arrival of the police, and the expressed determination of Mr. Staunton to hold several of the leading would-be belligerents responsible for whatever disturbance might take place, cooled the ardour of the warlike fisher folks, and the Hongkong-men eventually withdrew without proceeding to extremities, having no desire to face the revolvers of the guardians of the peace. Although a bitter feeling still exists between the rival factions, Mr. Staunton's prompt action, has removed all immediate danger of the threatened free fight.

We note from the Shanghai papers that Commander Klaus, of the German corvette *Itz* has been promoted to the rank of Captain. His many friends in this Colony will be glad to hear of his promotion.SAYS the Shanghai *Mercury* of the 5th instant:—An offer of Tls. 90,000 has been made for the Naval Yard, which was sold for Tls. 55,000 a month ago. A gentleman who is laying out a beautiful garden on the Carter Road, the finest landscape garden ever seen in Shanghai, has been offered Tls. 31,000 for it.We (*Mercury*) learn from our Swatow correspondence that great activity still prevails there in the building line, to meet the legitimate requirements of the increased local trade. Besides the mercantile firms engaged in these business transactions, we understand that one of the local missionaries, the Rev. Dr. W. Ashmore, is dealing very successfully and very busily in mud; we hear he owns a good number of houses.

THE public meeting of Chinese held in the City Hall on Saturday afternoon to discuss the "Land Question" will receive special attention in our next issue. The Chinese residents of Hongkong—we do not mean the wretched speculators, and men of straw, to whose unscrupulous gambling propensities the present crisis is mainly due, but the respectable merchants and traders who have been made the innocent victims of the movement—have little reason to thank either the European capitalists, or the foreign press—as represented by our morning and evening contemporaries—for the assistance, advice, and sympathy, which ought to have been forthcoming at such a time as this.

MANY residents in Hongkong will remember that most genial of German ship-masters, Captain Lange, for years in command of the steamship *Cassandra* on this coast, and will regret to hear that he has been lost at sea. After leaving China, Captain Lange went home to Germany, and was speedily appointed to the command of the steamer *America*, a large vessel running between Hamburg and New York. In crossing the Atlantic on a voyage from New York to Hamburg, the *America* encountered the heavy weather which has proved fatal to so many vessels during the past few months, and is supposed to have foundered with the loss of all hands. Captain Lange has many friends in this Colony, who will be grieved to hear of his death.We hear some strange stories in connection with the German bark *Bylgia*, which left for Port Elizabeth yesterday. It appears that 200 Chinese contract emigrants—principally artisans—were going by the *Bylgia* to the Cape, and that when the sailors were taking up the anchor the other day, these men, on the plea that they had not received their advances according to agreement, forcibly took possession of the vessel, and prevented the anchor from being raised. We have not heard how the difficulties were squared; but understand that about a quarter of the emigrants cleared out, refusing to go in the ship. A Chinaman called at the Harbour Master's department this morning, and lodged a complaint that his brother had been kidnapped in the *Bylgia*. Before making further comment it will perhaps be discreet to wait until we see what action the authorities will take in the matter.

YU AIN, an old widow of seventy-six, a native of Kwong Sai, was charged before both Magistrates this morning with bringing a single woman, Tai Tsun Ho, into this Colony for the purpose of prostitution. Tai Tsun Ho stated she was eighteen years of age, and had been a prostitute in a brothel in Canton for a couple of years, being taken there by her own mother and sold to defendant for the sum of two hundred and thirty-five dollars, the mother and daughter putting their marks on the bill of sale of witness' body. Witness agreed to be used as a prostitute for a period of three years; she saw defendant pay her mother the sum of dollars two hundred and thirty-five. On the 3rd instant the witness came to Hongkong from Canton in the steamer and was taken to licensed brothel number 121, being afterwards taken to the Registrar General's Office to be registered. The Registrar General ordered her to be taken to the Tung Wah Hospital; she was taken there by a lukung and is staying there. On the 10th instant she was again taken to the Registrar General's Office and from there to the Police Court to relate her story. Defendant was arrested by Inspector Whitehead on a warrant. Prisoner, who admitted having brought the girl to the Colony and said she was willing to be a prostitute, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

KWOK AKU, aged 31, a married woman, was tried before both magistrates this morning for bringing a young girl 16 years of age to the Colony for the purpose of prostitution. Tam Tai Kam stated she had been a prostitute in a brothel at Whaupou, kept by her mother. Prisoner, who is a relative of witness, came to the brothel on the first instant, and paid her mother two hundred and five dollars for her to come to Hongkong for three years' service as a prostitute. Witness agreed to come to Hongkong. She saw her mother give prisoner the agreement of the sale of her body, and came to Hongkong on the following day. After being taken to the Colonial Surgeon to be examined, she visited the Registrar General for the purpose of being registered, and was sent by him to the Tung Wah Hospital. On the 10th instant she was again taken to the Registrar General's and from there to the Police Court where she laid the information. Witness added that defendant had brought her to Hongkong so that she might serve a term of three years as a prostitute, and said she was willing to be one. In answer to a question of prisoner's, witness replied: "I saw you pay the \$205 to my mother." Inspector Whitehead stated he arrested the prisoner by virtue of a warrant. Prisoner who said she had brought the girl here to be a prostitute, at the request of her mother, and that she had not bought her, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor.

THE Shanghai *Mercury* hears that the treaty between Corea and China has not yet been signed.TSO TSUNG-TANG says the *Mercury* is expected in a day or two. The *Taotai* has gone to Soochow in a steam launch to meet him. The Mandarins have been unfit to attend to their official duties since Thursday last owing to the expectation of the reforming Viceroy's visit. Tso will be put up at the Arsenal. The City Mandarins will receive him at the Ching Wang Miao, the Temple in the City, in a little typical Chinese garden to the left of the street that leads by the well-known lake with the tea house on it. The garden is seldom open to the public.

ABOUT a quarter past three this afternoon much commotion was created in Staunton Street by smoke in considerable volume being seen issuing from the iron-barred opening leading from the cook-house of No. 23 Peel Street to Staunton Street. Large crowds of Chinese assembled calling out "fire" "fire" and making a great uproar. Upon entering No. 23 Peel Street it was found that in the cook house at the back a lot of old matting, straw for covering bottles, &c. were burning and sending forth the smoke. Inspector Cleaver happened to arrive on the spot, and with the aid of a few buckets of water which might have developed into a serious conflagration and endangered the entire street as well as Staunton Street, was happily extinguished.

"HAVE mercy upon me. Don't give me into custody. Give me a good punching and let me go." This, says a home paper, was the appeal made by Roger Sullivan, aged twenty, when Walter Copping (not a bad name under the circumstances) found him at five o'clock in the morning ransacking his house in the Borough. Strange to say, the outraged proprietor did not accede to this request, but gave him into custody instead. It is likely he did not seize the opportunity of administering the punching first and then "hand him over" afterwards. The incident, however, almost laughably resembles one of the scenes in the "Pirates of Penzance," where those bold brigands, upon their knees, plead to be "let off."

THE following address was sent, on behalf of the Roman Catholic Episcopate, to her Majesty the Queen:—"May it please your Majesty, the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in England, assembled for the first time after merciful preservation, by the providence of God, of your Majesty's precious life from the harm which was directed against it, most humbly ask leave to offer to your Majesty an expression of their heartfelt joy. When the tidings of the atrocious deed first reached them, they were ashamed and indignant that any fellow-subject could be found to lift his hand against your Majesty; and they now are relieved by knowing that the perpetrator of that crime has been judicially declared to be bereft of reason. That the just and beneficent reign of your Majesty may be still for many years prolonged to us, and that all blessings of God may rest upon your Majesty and upon the children so beloved by your mother's heart, will ever be the prayer of your Majesty's loyal and devoted subjects.—Signed on behalf of the whole Episcopate, Henry Edward, Cardinal Archbishop, St. George's Day, 1882." To this address the following reply has been received from the Home Secretary by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster:—"Whitehall, 29th April, 1882.—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in England on the subject of the recent attempt upon her Majesty's life. And I have it in command to assure your Eminence that her Majesty is deeply sensible of the loyalty and affection of her faithful subjects.—I have the honour to be your Eminence's obedient servant, W. V. Harcourt."

ON the subject of the British North Borneo Company, Limited, the *World* says:—"This company is imperfect in one important particular. It has obtained a charter conferring on it sovereign rights over a territory to which we have no right except that of the strongest. Under this charter it means to create a 'just and humane Government' for the 'subjects' whom it proposes to attract; and it will, at all events, provide them with an armed police, and, perhaps, a fighting navy to boot, of which the modest 'armed yacht' may be the first parent. But with all these things there is a want of completeness in the arrangements for the company makes no mention of missionaries. It cannot expect to be allowed to proceed with the exploitation of its 'dismal swamps,' as envious detractors style its territories, by means of imported Chinese and other low-class labour if no missionaries be there to bless. Just let the company think with what tremendous effect Exeter Hall would pour forth the vials of its wrath—that, we fancy, is the correct expression—were any story of harsh treatment to find its way home and be exposed to public gaze. With no ghostly counsellors on hand to stand sponsors for the 'humane Government,' it would be in a bad way. Some mutinous or discontented servant might harrow our souls with stories of death by torture, by starvation, by flogging—in a hundred ways hurt our sensitive feelings—and the company would be powerless to retaliate. Let it mend its prospectus, then, and promise to maintain a few missionaries for the enlightenment of the Heathen Chinee. After that, people will subscribe the 1,300,000 of capital now sought with more confidence. As it is—whether from this or from some other cause we cannot say—the company is not exciting deep interest in the City. 'Jungle products' do not sound well as a source of income, and the talk is, as we have said, of 'swamp' and difficult country which may perhaps be reclaimed and made productive and habitable in the days of our great-grandchildren. But after such a charter as it possesses the company is nearly sure to get its money, and there can be no harm done if its shareholders should have to wait a few years for returns. It is by rich men denying themselves and entering into enterprises like these that England has made her Empire."

THEATRICAL writers in search of a subject for a delightful little domestic comedy may find it in the troubles of Mrs. Mackay, an American lady residing in Paris. "The Hunt for an Heiress" would be a good title. Mrs. Mackay has a charming daughter, whose natural attractions are enhanced by the fact that appended to her sweet name are some charming figures representing dollars lodged in the bank. Somebody, who was not invited to one of Mrs. Mackay's balls, published a statement to the effect that the young heiress was engaged to be married to Prince Philippe de Bourbon. The result of this was that the American lady received numerous congratulatory calls from distinguished personages. This made her angry, and she wrote to the newspapers indignantly denying the insinuation. She complains that she has no peace in her life, for the chase after her daughter is so "intensely keen." Every day since she left school Mrs. Mackay receives piles of letters from matrimonial negotiators unknown to her, who demand interviews, the object of which is to assure her child's happiness. Innumerable calls are made by men of business who would be glad to be match-makers; secretaries of titled personages, priests, dowagers of quality, distinguished foreigners from all parts of the globe, who have proposals of marriage to enunciate. Threatening letters also pour in. The concierge, governess, and abigail are beset with sharks wanting information about mademoiselle's habits, taste, favourite theatre, and hours for walking in the Bois. Possibly, after all, the best way for Mrs. Mackay to escape persecution would be to have a bill posted on her gate giving notice that, according to American habits, mademoiselle will not have any dowry, and will not have any fortune while her mother and step-father live. Anyhow, these Parisian notabilities must be sadly short of money.

ACCORDING to the London *Daily News*, a new order of chivalry, entitled by the members who compose it the "Knights of Labour," has recently been founded in the United States, the object of which is to arrest the "alarming and aggressive development of accumulated wealth." The "Knights of Labour" further affirm that if workmen wish to enjoy the blessings of life they must look for them in a system which "will assure them the enjoyment of the fruits of their labour and an equitable remuneration for their toil." The new association accordingly advocates the establishment in each State of offices giving the returns of labour and production and of co-operative societies; the abolition of free grants of land to the railway companies, and the exclusive donation of these lands to settlers and immigrants, the adoption of legislative measures for the better protection of miners, masons, and other mechanics, and the absolute prohibition of infant labour in all mines, factories, and Government enterprises. The "Knights of Labour" also protect against prison labour, and in this they are not singular, for nearly all the working classes in the United States are opposed to "contract labour in the State Prisons." Another plank in the platform of the new order is that the pay of women should be equal to that of men, when the work done is the same—equal pay for equal work—and that the workmen should always be paid weekly instead of fortnightly. They further suggest that the day's labour should not exceed eight hours, so that workmen should have more time for social enjoyment, intellectual improvement, and for "reaping the advantages conferred by the labour-saving machinery which their brains have created." Lastly, they call upon the Federal Government to create a system of paper-money which would be put into direct circulation, without passing through any bank, national or private, and which would be accepted as a legal tender for the payment of any debt whether public or private.

A LARGE number of the friends of the competitors assembled on Saturday evening at the Hongkong Hotel to witness the shooting for the Silver Cup presented by Colonel Ike Austin for competition to the amateur marksmen of the Colony. The arrangements were all that could be desired, the scoring, judging, and umpiring being managed in a highly satisfactory manner. The competition commenced very shortly after eight o'clock, and the friendly feeling which was shown to each competitor, whether he had scored well or otherwise, by his opponents, must have been gratifying to all concerned, more especially so to the donor of the cup. When the whole of the eighteen entries had completed their firing, five competitors stood conspicuously on the list. Messrs. Green and Leatherbarrow heading the list with twenty-three points each out of a possible twenty-five, while Messrs. Orley, Schmidt, and Kultau held the next position of honour with twenty-two points each, which may be considered pretty straight shooting. When the tie had been declared, a little bit of sporting was gone through, Mr. Green being decidedly the favorite with those who were not conversant with the powers of the dark horse Leatherbarrow. It was arranged that five shots each should be fired to decide the tie, Mr. Green opening the ball with twenty-three points, the same number as his previous score; after such good shooting the odds appeared to be in favor of Mr. Green, and a little sporting was indulged in at "evens." Mr. Leatherbarrow commenced with a "bull" and carried it out to the end making five bulls in succession thus making twenty-five points, the highest possible, which fine display of shooting was heartily cheered by the company present. In presenting the cup to Mr. Leatherbarrow, Mr. Orley made a suitable speech to which the winner replied in a highly humorous manner. Three cheers were given for the winner, and the cup was afterwards repeatedly filled with the glorious vintage and quaffed many a time and oft by the assembly, and thus a pleasant evening and meeting of marksmen was brought to a close. We are heartily glad to be able to chronicle such a successful sporting event as the late contest. As will be seen by the advertisement on another page, Colonel Austin has offered another, and more valuable cup and two other prizes for competition which will doubtless receive large patronage. We wish the enterprising and affable Colonel every success.

We regret to hear from Manila of the death of Signor Luigi Vanzetti, leading tenor of the Italian Opera Company so lately in our midst. The sad news was received by wire on Saturday from Signor Ciochi, and we understand that the cause of death was typhoid fever. A correspondent informs us that nearly the whole of the members of the company have been more or less indisposed since their arrival in Manila, and that there is every probability of their leaving that port before the termination of their engagement, on this account. As we announced some time ago, arrangements had been made by Signori Ciochi and Vanzetti in conjunction with Signora Silini, to bring out from Italy several new operatic artists for a season of Italian Opera next winter in this Colony and Shanghai, the necessary funds to carry out this arrangement having been guaranteed by several patrons of Italian opera in this Colony. We have no doubt that this unexpected event will considerably affect these arrangements, Signor Vanzetti having been the moving spirit in the enterprise. However, we shall doubtless get some definite information on that point in a few days. Signor Vanzetti was deservedly popular in Hongkong, both on the stage and in private life. He was an accomplished vocalist, and a most pleasing and experienced actor.

SAYS THE *Sportman*.—The splendid ceremony at Windsor in connection with the royal marriage seems to have affected the noble army of descriptive writers in different fashions, but upon one individual in particular the proceedings have produced some truly marvellous results. Possibly some excuse must be made for the scribe from the circumstance that he could not gain admission to the chapel, but had, perforce, to remain outside. Writing under that inspiring *nom de plume* of the "Fourth Estate," he says:—"We were not overawed by our surroundings, but only pleasantly excited. No respect for consecrated walls tied our tongues, or reduced our voices to whispers. Comment on what we saw could be free and lively. Feelings could find vent in hearty cheers, and best of all, we might receive responsive salutations." The picture of this individual "pleasantly excited" with his "tongue tied," and yet giving vent to hearty cheers, would form an excellent subject for an Academy painting. Still, we presume, "in a state of pleasant excitement," this correspondent journeyed on until he came to a spot where he saw a sight which must have dried up even the last fragment of a cheer left in his body. This is what he noticed:—"Overhanging the road on one side the continuation of the lofty towers and battlements of the grey old castle was a work to satisfy the eye and to lead the fancy to dream of past pageants upon which these grey old walls have stolidly looked down." Can it be surprising at that he was not overawed? The continuation of the lofty towers and battlements satisfied the eye. Thus far the writer has spoken of himself. Later on he ventures to devote a word to the Duchess. Touching for a moment upon the subject he had attempted to deal with, he says, "The manner of the Duchess was charming, and the crowd liked her all the more for fixing her attention on her husband more than upon them. It must have been noticed in the chapel, as it was out of doors, that no sooner had the bride been well inside than the sun broke out at last." We are rather surprised that the sun did not break out before. Still, as the Duchess fixed her attention upon her husband, it may be fairly granted that she felt some slight interest in him. Possibly the special who penned the paragraph quoted above was surprised to find that princes and princesses are, after all but human beings.

"NARCISS" AT THE CITY HALL.

The Bandmann-Beudet Combination made their third appearance in Hongkong at the City Hall on Saturday night, in Tom Taylor's adaptation of the German play, "Narcisse." The audience, we regret to say, was far from being so satisfactory as could have been desired, and as the merits of the performance actually deserved. How far Mr. Bandmann is personally responsible for the lukewarm support his four subscription performances are likely to receive from the Hongkong public—judging from the attendance on Saturday—we leave the great tragedian to find out for himself. It was in our power not merely to have materially assisted him in his short season, but to have actually insured the financial success of the same; however, as Mr. Bandmann, because we ventured to express the opinion that he could not play Hamlet quite so well as Mr. Irving, has chosen to adopt a course towards this newspaper which can only excite pity and contempt, we hardly consider it worth while to go out of our way to induce the public to patronise the drama, as represented by Mr. Bandmann and his colleagues.

"Narcisse" specially adapted for Herr Bandmann by the author of "Still Waters Run Deep" was first produced at the Lyceum Theatre, London, in February 1868, where it proved a great draw, mainly owing to the German actor's powerful impersonation of the title role. "Narcisse" is a drama of the stamp made popular in the English metropolis by Charles Fechter, of which "The Duke's Motto" "Roy Blas" "Monte Cristo," &c., are notable examples. Like the three dramas last named "Narcisse" has but little to recommend it to the intelligent play-going public; in fact, it is simply a few sensational scenes inartistically strung together, and as in all "specially adapted" dramas, everything else is sacrificed to give the star ample opportunities of scoring. The plot can be described in a few words. The Marquise de Pompadour, mistress of Louis the "Well Beloved," is scheming to obtain the divorce of the Queen, in order that the King may marry her, and in this she is aided by the Duc de Choiseul, Minister of France, who is madly in love with the Marquise. There are therefore two parties in the French Court, the adherents of the Queen on one side, and those of "La Pompadour" on the other. On the arrival of the dispensation from Rome, giving Louis permission to divorce the Queen, the Marquise, who has been seriously ill from a shock to her system, received on meet-

ing Narcisse whilst driving on the boulevards, confesses to the Duc de Choiseul at a special audience that Narcisse is her husband, and that throughout all her brilliant career she has never loved anyone but the man she deserted and betrayed. The Duc, in revenge, abandons her cause, and joins the Queen's adherents. A play is arranged to be represented before the Marquise, and the Duc selects the history of her own career, and obtains the aid of Narcisse, a wanderer and vagabond with the appearance of a ponceur and the accomplishments of a Crichton, to represent the betrayed husband. Narcisse recognises his wife, and rushing from the stage clasps her in his arms. Learning that she is the hated Pompadour he curses her; but she pleads for forgiveness, and ultimately expires in his arms. The other characters in the drama are Melie. Doris Quinault, an actress at the *Theatre Francaise*, and several fools and philosophers, who are so many lay figures in the action of the piece.

On Saturday night the limited resources of the company, and inadequate scenery and stage effects greatly detracted from the success of the representation. In the title role, Mr. Bandmann represented a character which he has made peculiarly his own, and which—with more or less success—he has been playing in nearly all quarters of the world for over 14 years. It is unquestionably a fine performance, and affords Mr. Bandmann the opportunity of proving himself a grand and powerful actor and of displaying his celebrated tragic power. Of course the character, as a study from nature, is an impossible one, and it is hard to believe that men walked and talked even in the days of Louis the XV., as Mr. Bandmann makes Narcisse walk and talk. However, we will not be hyper-critical for although the glories of this kind of acting have departed never to return, there can be no doubt that it was once exceedingly popular, and Herr Bandmann has style to suit modern requirements. And yet we are constrained to believe that Narcisse could be made more natural, more like a reasonable being than he appears in the person of Herr Bandmann, without being dramatically less effective. Mr. Bandmann's faults in style affect the other members of the company. Miss Beudet is a charming and versatile actress, who would be doubly charming if she derived her ideas of elocution from a purer source. There may be some reason in Narcisse's boisterous declamation, but Doris Quinault should be a picture drawn from life. In the lighter scenes—especially in that with the Chevalier de St. Lambert—Miss Beudet showed true comedy, and throughout the drama her by-play and facial expressions, when a mere spectator, added greatly to the success of the performance. This young lady plays with so much general intelligence, and possesses histrionic attributes of such a high order, that in a better school she would make herself a name. Miss Nellie Ferguson appeared as the Marquise de Pompadour, and worked hard to give a creditable rendering of the part. This lady is also graceful and intelligent, and gives promise of becoming in time, an accomplished comedy actress. Her natural style has been swamped in the heavy melodramatic tendencies which, in a greater or lesser degree, characterise every member of the company. Miss Ferguson displayed a great deal of power in her final scene with Narcisse, and as we have not hesitated to be rather severe on this lady in her previous efforts, we gladly give her commendation where it was well merited. The other characters hardly require special mention. Mr. D'Orsay Ogden made a dignified Duc de Choiseul, and Mr. Immann was fair as the Chevalier de St. Lambert. The other gentlemen did their best in the various minor parts. The drama was very well received, the whole of the performers receiving a call before the curtain at the end of the last act. Shakespeare's tragedy *Romeo and Juliet* has been announced for Tuesday night.

PARIS FASHIONS.

PARIS, April 5th, 1882. The fashionable figure is still very long and small waisted, but the shoulders are rendered more square than ever by the short cut of the shoulder seams and the mode of putting in the sleeves very high, and slightly gathered or eased to imitate a little on the shoulder blade. The painter-bodice retains a great vogue, and makes up effectively in the rich and antiquated patterns of chintzes, silks, &c. Drawn corsets too will be very popular in the muslins, satens, cambrics, and other light fabrics now so multitudinous. Parisiennes, however, are not very partial to a profusion of *collets*, and merely ornament their bodices with about three on either side of the waist and along the shoulders, with a few also at the back. However, for some young girls, bodices in the Jersey style are completely covered with cord, drawing, with which are worn narrow flat sleeves, with simply a puffing at the armhole and another at the elbow. For youthful wearers, too, nothing can be more winning than corsets laced on the side and accompanied by gumps and sleeves of some light material, like oriental gauze, or else an under-bodice of the shape known as *chemise Russe*, in white muslin, decorated with embroidery in the colours of the dress. Bodices are, as usual, opened either in a V shape or a square, and their trimming is designed in accordance. A graceful mode for a square neck consists in a fluting of lace trained along one side and round the angle, then met midway by a trail of rather large blossoms defining the other half, and often finished off by a bunch of buds. Even the Medicean collar is made up to fit either opening, and the new floral fichus, too, are mounted both in squares and points. These lovely garments are composed of a double or triple string of small flowers like daisies, buttercups, cowslips, and lilacs, either leafless, or with their leaves prettily peeping out, like fringes, along the edges; they terminate in a pendant cluster of half-opened florettes, intermixed perhaps with curling tendrils and woolly seed-vessels. This finish belongs, of course, to the Vandyked fichu, the square one has the straight transversal line, completed at one corner by a floral tassel. Judging from appearances, manufacturers seem to look forward to a very warm summer, for they have prepared a delightful assortment of all the most airy stuffs which contrast strikingly with the heavy brocades. Strangely enough, for this season, velvet is returning to favour, we find it in patches on the embroidery of parsons, forming raised arabesques on gowns, and above all in bodices to be worn with light skirts of batiste, linen, cream-colour especially, ornamented with rich trimmings of lace or worked flounces of self material. Old-fashioned faille is coming again to the fore, but its surface looks rather dull and flat after the sheen of satin. To accustom the eye a little to

its quiet texture, there will be a liberal use of jet, embroidery of every description, and prominently the "new *dentelle fillee*." This novelty, as one may guess from its name, is of a flaxen grey cast, and often has its designs outlined in twine, which, in elaborate specimens, imparts quite a handsome effect. The string-coloured lace harmonises almost equally well with every colour, tending to give a quiet lightening to dark green, and blending quietly with pale blue and pink; yellow is perhaps the least friendly tint for mixture, however cream, ivory, and the dead white are plentifully combined with the flaxen grey.

There has far too much dignity to lend itself to frilleries and furbelows, hence it is more appropriately adapted to panels, robes, basques, and revers. Plain more skirts are exquisitely draped with grenadine, gauze, and barge, besides the more aerial net powdered with small embroidered spots or flowers. This net is, indeed, elegantly utilised for entire veillings of dresses—a convenient fashion for silk gowns robbed of their first freshness.

Gaze-croquis is a splendid material with shot satin ground and lace-like flowers. This combination of satin and openwork is the special feature of the new ribbons known as lace or gauze ribbons, and employed not only for bonnets but also for scarves to twine round the neck. But, enough of all these gorgeous materials, of which we cannot mention one time, so vast is the choice. Happily one can be well dressed without going into such extravagances; a saten costume may rank amongst the finest stuffs for daintiness and beauty. The crowning novelties in this material are the Kate Greenway pictures, printed either over the whole breadth or merely as a border. Other designs similarly arranged in style follow in the rear—animals, caricatures, &c.

These characteristic little dresses are rendered complete by fans and parasols in keeping; the latter, indeed, generally takes its style from the toilette, and hence ranges from cottons—floral, striped, and spotted—to broadcases with watered bands, plain satins with painted bouquets, and even embossed velvets. Lace parasols go with everything, and when quite a fussy one of Spanish lace flounces can be bought for the alarming price of 7s. 6d., the wearers of the gingham and beige costumes can easily indulge their dainty fancies. Flowers, feathers, and fine ribbons are lavished everywhere on bonnets, caps, fichus, and toilettes. In millinery, fancy straws are not quite so predominant as plain ones, but brims of straw lace and curly horsehair are very prevalent. The greatest event of the month has been the marriage of the young and beautiful Princess Jeanne Bonaparte with the Marquis Christian de Villeneuve-Nencé-Escapion. Of course, the church was beautifully decorated, and the music was splendid, but the toilettes are for us the most absorbing feature. At ten minutes past twelve the bride entered the church, leaning on the arm of her brother; she was dressed in white satin, her Louis XV. bodice being exquisitely embroidered with raised leaves and roses. Her veil, draped over the cowl by two tufts of orange blossoms, was raised by the same flowers on the side of the dress. The bride's mother was radiant in satin of an oxidised silver tinge, profusely embroidered with beads and chenille pompons; the bonnet in keeping displayed a cluster of feathers. The Comtesse de Villeneuve wore a dress of black and old gold satin, sparkling with jet; and the two bridesmaids looked lovely in their toilettes of blue tulle shot with white, made up with painter-bodices and skirts bordered by thick double ruchings. To complete all, their hats of Tuscan straw were lightly enhanced by lace, caught up by a pearl brooch and tufts of roses and lilacs.—*Overland Mail*.

To-day's Advertisements.

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Hongkong, 12th June, 1882. [421]

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Hongkong, 10th June, 1882. [419]

HONGKONG HUMANE SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above SOCIETY will be held in the CHAIRMAN OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL, TO-DAY, 12th June at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, a Statement of Accounts, and to elect Officers for the ensuing years.

Members and others taking an interest in the Society are invited to attend.

By Order,

T. R. FISHER,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1882. [411]

NOTICE.

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Hongkong, 12th June, 1882. [145]

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Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [214]

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Hongkong, 12th April, 1882. [228]

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Hongkong, 14th April, 1882. [240]

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No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 16th May, 1882. [347]

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Hongkong, 4th April, 1882. [211]

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Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [298]

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1882. [188]

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No. 49, AND 51, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG, 1st May, 1882. [302]

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